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U.S.D.I.C. (U.R.)
S.I.R. 1723.
13 Sep 45

THIS REPORT IS UNCLF

Report of information obtained from: 25/2294, 33 October

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25/2294, 33 October
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APR 8 1967

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PP-0116 : 1953-1954
PP-0117 : 1955-1956
PP-0118 : 1957-1958

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APPENDIX

1. PE is a 35-year-old intellectual of lower middle-class origin, who, on completion of his academic studies, intended to enter the teaching profession. As the war was, however, opening at the time, PE joined the SS and accepted a post in the SD Schriftstube (then in LEIPZIG). He was subsequently taken over by the SD Hauptamt (later RSHA) where he was employed on the research side and witnessed all the phases of development of a Dept which was, since the end of 1941, known as Int VII. He gradually rose to the rank of Ostuf and has been since 43 the acting head of Int VII.
2. PE does not deny that he joined the Nazi Party at an early stage and that he was carried away by the initial successes of the Nazi regime. As time went on he became somewhat disillusioned, in particular when he discovered that the work of his Dept was not appreciated and was only attacked by other Depts. A further reason for his discontent was that he was on very bad terms with his former chief, Brigadier Dr. SIE, before the latter's transfer to the German Foreign Office, and he suffered from the many internal quarrels in the RSHA. He now seems to be fully converted and is eager to help.
3. PE is of an unpretentious and unaggressive type, highly educated and with a scholarly mind and has repeatedly expressed his horror at Nazi corruption and atrocities.
4. Until 43, PE took no great interest in what went on outside his own sphere of activity. Even when he was acting head of Int VII, he never took part in conferences with the heads of other Ints. His information is, therefore, fairly complete so far as his own sub-depts are concerned. It was not willingly and is considered reliable.
5. A list of titles of PE's career see Appendix 1.

SECRET
SECRET

6. According to PE, he was posted in LEIPZIG, since the end of 41, "Schriftstube III" of the then Sicherheitshauptamt, in charge of which was the then Vuchef Dr. SPICER (later Staff and changed to a Lt. Col III). This Schriftstube was a sub-dept of the so-called Leistung des Sicherheitshauptamtes and was headed by Dr. Dr. Richter (M.D.). Here all new people who were involved in the Deutsche Stichelei, the Stichelei of the Stichelei in Deutscher Buchhändler, the Stichelei Schriftstube was accommodated, were examined with regard to their political content and political reliability.
7. The results of these investigations were embodied in reports which were sent to the SD Hauptamt in BERLIN. PE believes that these reports were forwarded by the SD Hauptamt to the Stichelei Administration, PE further stated that, however, since the reports went back then, at that time, with the Stichelei Administration, these reports remained in the SD Hauptamt. On the other hand PE does not think that the

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vll

SCHRIFTSTELLE
STELLE
(cont)

Schriftstelle was, at that time, entitled to issue instructions or even to submit suggestions, nor did it really concern all incoming publications; in fact, in his opinion, merely to collect evidence and to pass on information.

REORGANIZATION

3. In autumn 33 the Schriftstelle was taken over by the then Consul at SLA, who was at the same time in charge of the Presseabteilung of the SO Hauptamt. In Feb 34 a reorganization of the SO Hauptamt took place, in the course of which the Hauptamt was divided into Zentralabteilungen. SLA became the head of the Zentralabteilung I/3 ("Presse und Schrifttum", Library, Special Research tasks), comprising the following two groups: I/3/1 - Presse and Literary Investigation and Presse Archives, and I/3/2 - Library of books, pamphlets, and exhibits relating to economic life, and historical research into sorcery and witchcraft.

4. In Jan 35 the Schriftstelle was transferred from SLA to SLA. Only a small liaison office remained in SLA. Its main task was the borrowing of books from the Deutsche Bibliothek and their despatch to SLA. The Kulturamt under SLA was converted into Zentralabteilung II/2 (SO Inland für Kultur und Lebensgebiete). At the beginning of 37, SLA also took over Zentralabteilung II/2, as SLA had to leave the office owing to serious differences with SLA. At about the same time SLA was also given charge of Zentralabteilung II/1 (SO Inland, Forschungsbereich über politische und weltanschauliche Gegner (II, political and ideological opponents)).

ORGANIZATION OF
AMT II, SLA

10. During the winter 33/34, a second re-grouping of functions took place which led to the creation of the SLA Zentralabteilung II/2 as successor into Amt II (SO Inland, Lebensgebiete) and SLA and SLA became its heads. Zentralabteilung II/1 was dissolved, its task and personnel being transferred to Amt II (Postapo). SLA, who in the meantime had been appointed lecturer on Journalism at KÖNIGSBERG University and was soon afterwards called to SLA University in the same capacity, was entrusted with the conduct of Amt II, the nucleus of which was the former Zentralabteilung I/3. However, the investigation part of group I/3/1 was merged into Amt III immediately, while the Presse Archives remained with Amt II until 43, when they too joined Amt III.
11. SLA who, in the meantime, had become Director of the Auslandswissenschaftlichen Institut and Dean of the Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät in the University of KÖNIGSBERG, set up, at Amt II, so-called "Auslandskundliche Referate". Such, however, disappeared again until the end of 42. The reason for their short life was that no sufficiently qualified personnel could be found - also that Amt VI (SO Ausland) claimed all the subjects dealt with by these referate as their exclusive concern. FI knows of differences between SLA and SCHEIDT, the head of Amt VI, whose influence proved in the end more powerful than that of SLA. Consequently Amt II had to restrict itself more and more to research and the collecting of material on the history and ideology of Freemasonry, Jewry, the Churches, Marxian and other movements.
12. At the end of the year 42, Amt II finally became known as Amt III, as the figure 12 was needed for the new offices which were set up in the Reichsarchiv (Administration and Records).

AMT II RE-
ORGANIZED
AMT VII

W. 22513 ITI
OFFER LER

13. P. states that the work carried out by Int VII was never fully appreciated by the other departments of the ASHA, especially since the departure of S. J. per 43. There was, in P.'s opinion, no sense of the value of research work in the ASHA. Int VII had no representative with the SD sectors; thus it was hardly known outside LALI. Personnel posted to the various SDs in German-occupied territories for SD purposes were struck off the strength of Int VII, and only in a very few instances did P. get proof that former members of Int VII were doing work similar to or connected with the tasks pursued by the Int.

W. 22513 ITI
DISSOLUTION

14. Int VII was repeatedly declared superfluous. The other Attachés openly advocated its dissolution saying that its work represented no effective contribution towards the war effort. P. recalls that once in 44 GILGOLF sarcastically asked how it could be possible that Int VII still existed at such a time. Int P. was under the impression that GILGOLF and S. J. had a positive interest in transferring the Library to Int III, probably less for the sake of its intrinsic value than for the sake of increasing their own scope of influence. Soon after S. J.'s departure GILGOLF proposed to inspect Int VII, presumably with a view to absorbing any useful part of it; this inspection, however, did not take place. The later Attaché I, GILGOLF, was also constantly considering a dissolution of Int VII, as P. gathered from GILGOLF himself and his staff. It may be that GILGOLF was compelled to consider such a dissolution as, from the end of 44 onwards, many members of the staff of Int VII who were fit for active service had been called up and posted to the SS and in GILGOLF, e.g. Stubaf K. GILGOLF, Ostuf K. GILGOLF, Eastuf K. GILGOLF, K. GILGOLF, Stubaf LALI (also killed in action), Ostuf S. GILGOLF and J. GILGOLF. Most of the female employees were dismissed during Feb/Mar 45, and P. himself was, on 15 Apr 45, placed unemployed pending posting to a front-line unit.

P.'s DL VI-
UNITES

15. P. points out that since his appointment as Acting Leiter he has always been solely occupied by administrative duties. He had to encounter many difficulties and did not enjoy his work. His position was, as time went on, rendered increasingly difficult by the fact that he had "risen from the ranks" of the ASHA. He met open or passive resistance on the part of his colleagues, who, up to 42, had known him as a "stooge" in a soiled overcoat, pushing a file trolley up and down dusty shelves of archives.

W. 22513 ITI
POSSIBLE
KNOW

16. In Feb 45 the former Referent of VII A 2, Stubaf K. GILGOLF, in a spiteful memorandum which was forwarded to K. GILGOLF over P.'s head, called P. incompetent and blamed him for no useful work being done by Int VII, which, he said, was nothing but a job without a head. P. thinks the immediate reason for this denunciation was his reluctance to forward to K. GILGOLF a report by GILGOLF on the problem of emigrants in the light of the "L. G. GILGOLF", which report contained, in P.'s opinion, a number of ill-conceived and inopportune suggestions. P. remembers that K. GILGOLF's memorandum, which was addressed to K. GILGOLF's position, voiced the intentions of a whole group of people in the ASHA and thinks it not unlikely that he himself was a long price, although he was not one.

1700

MYSTERIOUS
INT. RUSSIA

17. Only once, and rather suddenly, did Int VII seem to gain an unexpected importance. This was in autumn 43 when P. received a visit from Stuba: GOLITSCH, whom he had not known till then, and of whom he knew only that he belonged to KUBLENBERGER's closest collaborators.
18. GOLITSCH began by telling P. that, during a recent illness, he had developed a great interest in occultism and Freemasonry, and informed P. that he had obtained permission from KUBLENBERGER to study books on those subjects in the library belonging to Int VII. To this P. could not raise any objections. GOLITSCH also said that he would like to have the services of some member of Int VII who would be able to advise him on those matters and to get the books ready for him. P. mentioned Stuba: Hans RICHLER of VII 3 1 (Freemasonry) whom GOLITSCH had already known since.
19. Soon afterwards GOLITSCH got into touch with RICHLER, who from then onwards remained in his private flat and only turned up at the RSL to borrow books for GOLITSCH.
20. Some weeks later P. was, together with GOLITSCH, summoned to KUBLENBERGER. The visit was a very short one. KUBLENBERGER informed P. that he had entrusted GOLITSCH with a very important and top secret task. P. was to procure all books and documents for which GOLITSCH should ask and place them at the latter's disposal without fail. He was told not to ask any questions; he only had to meet GOLITSCH's requirements to the fullest possible extent. RICHLER would work with GOLITSCH and act as an intermediary between GOLITSCH and P.
21. In Jan 44 GOLITSCH moved to VIENNA whither, in Feb or Mar, RICHLER followed him. In May or Jun RICHLER turned up at GOLITSCH-CASEL (KUBLENBERGER) where important sections of the library had been evacuated and housed in SCHLOSS EILKENBURG. RICHLER began to borrow masses of books, not only about Freemasonry, but also on occultism, anthroposophy (P. heard that he also asked for the secret files on the anthroposophic communities in GERMANY which had been suppressed by the Nazis), telepathy, European and Oriental religious sects and, lastly, on the history and literary pattern of the English detective-story. RICHLER's appetite and his unsatiable hunger for ever increasing masses of material led to differences with the Librarian, Stuba: BUEBSTER, which culminated in a message from GOLITSCH conveyed to KUBLENBERGER by RICHLER, to the effect that if GOLITSCH could not get what he wanted from the library he would have the whole library taken away from Int VII.
22. In the end GOLITSCH and RICHLER, who remained in contact throughout 44, proved stronger than BUEBSTER and the management of Int VII. RICHLER got a study of his own in SCHLOSS EILKENBURG and a short-handly at, Int VII. GOLITSCH remained chiefly in VIENNA.

MASONIC LODGE
OF RSL AGENTS ?

23. Although P. is ignorant of the purpose of the investigations carried out by GOLITSCH and RICHLER (of whom he lost sight at the beginning of 45), he has a certain interpretation of their activities on his explanation as confirmed by Stuba: GOLITSCH (VII 3 1, Freemasonry). Both agreed that KUBLENBERGER intended to found some sort of a Masonic lodge or esoteric society, which would be the last previously belonged to "brotherhood" and "secret societies" which, though non-political, were engaged in the same work. Such a society would, within

MASONIC LODGE
OF RSHA AGENTS ?
(contd)

the long run, enjoy full freedom to satisfy their inclinations so long as they could. In return, collaborate with the RSHA in carrying out its work as informers on political and economic conditions within the Reich and in occupied territories. It is probable that he will enlist and train a special group of agents who could be rather different from the usual type of informers. He firmly believes that COMBESSE and HOFMEIER will be able to carry out the preliminary work for establishing such an organization.

STATUS OF
UNIT VII.

24. The staff of Unit VII consisted of all of intellectual type. On the contrary, only a few of them were used to any kind of research work. Apart from the group leaders, they were mostly old members of the Nazi Party, including university failures, some minor officials and quite a number of simple craftsmen. In Pohl's words, Unit VII was for the most part a collection of typical semi-intellectuals. The few qualified academic men who stayed on, under the illusion that they were to carry out scientific research into the various anti-Nazi ideologies, adopted, as time went on, a rather critical attitude to areas National Socialism; and, though they had but little chance to voice their doubts and revive liberalism, they did not conceal their feelings among themselves. Among those who changed their views considerably though not completely were Stubaf Dr. SCHULZ, the head of the Library (VII.1), Stubaf Dr. BIEHL (also VII.1), Hauptf. TOLLE, the head of the Press Archives (VII.2), and Stubaf Dr. LEVIN.

Dr. K's "OUTER
CIRCLE"

25. To raise the general intellectual standard of Unit VII and to increase the importance of the research work carried out there, SLK succeeded in securing some outsiders who did not necessarily have to be members of the SS, though some of them held honorary rank. In autumn 42 and again in Feb 43, a month before he left Unit VII, he called together meetings which were attended by men like the Professor ordinarius of Medieval History at Jena (afterwards STRASSBURG), Hauptf. Dr. Günther FRUW, the Professor of German Literature at LEIPZIG University or JOHANN, the Professor of State Philosophy at LEIPZIG University (LUDWIG), Hauptf. Dr. FRIEDRICH, and some members of the NS Studentenbund - an SS-man, DR. KREMER, Hauptf. DR. UCHSCHILD and Stubaf. MEISNER. For the second meeting, MEISNER's permission had to be obtained. At these meetings future research work was discussed. The subjects planned were: early socialist tendencies in German history, the Marxian concept of surplus value, the history of Freemasonry based upon its earliest literary sources, the influence of Jewry on the French Revolution, Teutonicism and Christianity etc. Professor FRUW acted as chairman of these discussion groups. There were, however, no further meetings after SLK's departure.

REASONS FOR
FAILURE OF
UNIT VII

26. Pohl does not hesitate to admit that from a purely Nazi point of view Unit VII was bound to be a failure from its very start. Its real purpose was never properly laid down, and as time went on it was proved that the two subjects with which it was supposed to deal - namely dissemination of Nazi culture and research into anti-Nazi ideologies - were, in fact, irreconcilable. The former subject was successfully claimed by three most powerful authorities - the Propagandaministerium, the Kulturlager NSDAP (in wartime represented by "Dienststelle und Linienstab NSDAP") and by the Reichsmittel Office (Kulturpolitische Abteilung) - and was therefore to be dropped completely at an early stage. Unit VII was, in addition, left in Unit VII because the post of a "Leiter" in the Foreign Office coupled with his professorship at LEIPZIG did not coincide with a better career than the SS could offer him.

REASONS FOR
FAILURE OF
ANT VII
(contd)

27. The research work done by Ant VII never fulfilled the expectations of its creators. The reason for this was that the academically qualified members of its staff occupied themselves with matters of merely historical interest, instead of political intelligence. Their attitude of impartial and objective research, no matter how ardently Nazi some of them were in daily life, seemed, at times, diametrically opposed to the whole purpose of the NSR. PE explains that in most cases these men could not help it; they had grown up in the academic atmosphere of the Weimar Republic, before methodical research had been generally discarded.

28. The following are a few instances of their over-objectivity. When expected to produce new evidence to prove the "authenticity" of the spurious "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", they probed at great length into the political and economic history of the German Jews - though hampered by the absence of important original sources like the ROTHSCCHILD Archives which had been spirited away and reserved for the sole use of the "Dienststelle ROSENBERG" and the "Reichs-institut für die Geschichte des neuen Deutschlands" under Professor Dr Walter FRANK. They were supposed to prove the "disastrous" and "destructive" influence of the Roman Catholic Church on the ways of life of the Germanic races in medieval and modern times; they lost themselves, instead, in complicated problems of ecclesiastical history. They were to demonstrate the "subversive" character of witchcraft in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and, on the other hand, to provide evidence for an indictment of the Churches for their "hard and cruel" methods of fighting it. All they brought to light, however, were a few forgotten bits of folklore. When they should have unearthed startling new material to prove the hostile attitude of Freemasonry towards State and Nation, linked towards any civilized community, they succeeded only in producing colourless historical treatises.

29. There was, in short, a permanent conflict between the ends envisaged and the means actually employed. The academic personnel of Ant VII, who formed anything but a happy team, were not capable of resolving this conflict. On the only occasion when WILHELM BRUNER wanted to make use of Ant VII for a certain purpose (as described in paras 17 - 23), he commissioned men who were completely unqualified, but staunch Nazis. A "gloomy twilight" surrounded the activities of Ant VII from beginning to its end, which was, in PE's own words, not a lamentable end.

3. ORGANISATION

30. For details showing the organisation and structure of Ant VII, see Appendix 2.

VII A - COMPOSITION

VII A 1 : LIBRARY

FORMATION

31. The library was started in Ant VII soon after SIX had taken over the Reichsinstitut III. PE states that its formation was decided at a conference between SIX and HEYDRICH. A proper library statute was, however, never drawn up. The library of Ant VII was not to be a general

FORMATION
(contd)

reference library for the use of officials of the SA, as each unit (in particular later IV, V and VI) had its own collection of indispensable reference books. It was, from the very beginning, described as a research collection within which every book or pamphlet had to be classed as a document and formed part of a system of archives. The first consignments arrived after the great purge of 1933/34, when the first thorough sifting of public and private libraries, publishing firms and book shops had taken place and after most non-Nazi societies, associations and lodges had been dissolved. When P. moved to BERLIN in 36 he found masses of heterogeneous books, mainly consisting of confiscated material the pulping of which seemed inadvisable for various reasons. Cataloguing these books and sorting out duplicates would have provided work for many years; this task was never accomplished.

HOUSING

32. The conditions for housing a large and ever-growing library remained very bad. The entire collection was moved once to the branch building of the SA, Misenacher Strasse 12. Later on big sections that had already been shelved had, on SA's orders, to be re-arranged. In 43 the process of evacuation started; thus the library was never really available for proper use. The principles of arrangement were frequently changed.

LIBRARIANS

33. The first librarian whom P. met was Gustaf BAYER who was, however, called up in 38 and was rarely seen in the library since, though he remained theoretically in charge till 40, when he was transferred to the Luftwaffe as a Lt. Then Gustaf Dr Günther SEIN was appointed acting Leiter of the library. He had some experience in public library service, and the work of cataloguing and of sifting would certainly have made some progress, had not SEIN constantly interfered with it. He found SEIN too pedantic and treated him accordingly. In 42 SEIN was taken seriously ill, probably in consequence of the many humiliations he had had to endure from SEI, and had to take a long leave, on the expiration of which he was transferred to VII B 3 (Churches). The post of Librarian was given to Gustaf Karl BURBSTER, a student of economic geography who had no library training. SEI thought that BURBSTER would work in a less academic fashion and show more practical efficiency. BURBSTER remained Librarian until Apr 45. He was responsible for the evacuation of the collection.

34. From 43 onwards the heads of sub-depts (Referenten) were also largely responsible for the upkeep of those sections of the library which concerned their particular lines of research.

SECTIONS

35. During 36, when P. himself worked in the library, the classification of Masonic and Marxist books was started by Gustaf BAYER. Later on SEIN and, after him, BURBSTER began to set up other sections, e.g. ecclesiastical history and literature, Judaism, Generalia (i.e. books of reference) and a section on GERMANY and foreign countries. Smaller sections comprised the following subjects: anthroposophy, theosophy, occultism and telepathy, literature and pornography.

ACQUISITIONS

36. Early in 37, Unit VII began to acquire the more important new publications on these subjects. Most publications were usually procured through the liaison office at LEIPZIG, as Unit VII was not specially in a position to purchase them all on the open market. Books which were wanted could only be procured through library booksellers after long delays, and might then be out of print. This frequently happened in recent years, when paper shortages led to the issue of very small editions.

over

ACQUISITIONS
(contd)

37. I know less about acquisitions to the library after the middle of 37, when he left the library to take over Masonic manuscripts. He remembers, however, that the entire library of the Jewish community of Berlin was confiscated and brought to Lat VII, and that from May 38 onwards not less than 200 boxes of books had to be poured in from Berlin. These were not opened but taken away in the cellars of the office in Mischbacher Strasse. Of material confiscated by the KdS in occupied territories only comparatively little was forwarded to the KdS. Most of it was dealt with on the spot. On the whole, the search parties (Fahndungsdienst) of the KdS worked unsystematically as far as books and documents were concerned. From 40 onwards a Government decree ordered that all books and archives concerning political or ideological opponents in occupied territories were (unless temporarily exempted by the SA, SS or Gestapo) to be collected by the Kulturstift of the KdS and to be handed over to Staatsbibliothek for evaluation by the latter's various institutes and the projected School of Ideological Investigation.

CATALOGUES

38. Before the library was evacuated it contained, in SA's estimate, 200,000 - 30,000 volumes including brochures. A proper census was never taken. A great part was shelved in alphabetical order, but masses, from which the duplicates were still to be eliminated, remained piled in the cellars. At the time of the evacuation it was seen that only a very small number of them had been entered in two catalogues, one classified by subjects and the other by authors. Detailed particulars, according to the old Prussian library instructions, were only given for recent publications and current literature. The section of Masonic books was partly catalogued, but references were more easily traced with the help of WOLFSHAGEN's valuable Masonic Bibliography (1926).

DEFECTS

39. The library had no reading room, nor were any specific rules laid down for borrowing books. For such use was made of the library outside the staff of Lat VII. Its unpopularity was due to its inaccessibility and many defects, which made any extensive research work nearly impossible for anyone not actually employed in the library.

EVALUATION

40. The evacuation of the library was started at the beginning of 43. In the middle of Jan 45 large sections were housed in the spacious room of the KdS near GLOGAU. These sections included part of the Masonic and Jewish collections, reference libraries of Lat VII and of other departments, books on German history, ethnology and folklore as well as the whole Prussian archives (Vol. 2). By Apr 45 they were distributed over the following locations, where accommodation had been requisitioned by the W. Bachmattaleiter of KdS Berlin, Stefan KdS:

- 1) SCHWABENSTRASSE, Lat VII, KdS-Lat VII (Library) (GSS 434/0.51/1.95)
- 2) FRIEDRICHSTRASSE, Lat VII, KdS-Lat VII (Library) (GSS 434/0.51/1.95)
- 3) Lat VII, KdS-Lat VII (Library) (GSS 434/0.51/1.95)
- 4) KdS-Lat VII, KdS-Lat VII (Library) (GSS 434/0.51/1.95)
- 5) KdS-Lat VII, KdS-Lat VII, District KdS (Masonic and Jewish collections) (GSS 434/0.51/1.95)
- 6) KdS-Lat VII, KdS-Lat VII (Library)
- 7) KdS-Lat VII, KdS-Lat VII (Library)

EVALUATION
(contd)

41. In SOETROS, TITEL and RICHARD the books could be shelved; in PUGLIE they were only stored away. The Masonic library and the reference libraries of the other later remained in SOETROS.

VII. 2 : PRESS ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES AND
DAILY SURVEY

42. The Press Archives, when SLI took charge of them, were originally intended as a collection of press clippings from all German and, as far as available, foreign newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, concerning matters of interest to the SO Hauptamt. At the same time a press survey ("Presse-Spiegel") was compiled day by day, duplicated and distributed to all SO Dienststellen for their information. In P's opinion its value was doubtful, as it amounted to a mere repetition of reports in the German press. This press survey ceased publication about the beginning of 42 owing to lack of personnel and paper. From that time onwards only the archives were continued. For foreign newspapers could be obtained with difficulty and after long delay from the Continent SOHRTZEL, a small newspaper and book agency which maintained relations with PUIGLIE and SOETROS. Their place was largely taken by foreign news and other broadcasts and LRG reports.

FILED

43. The cuttings were filed away in several thousand folders. As most of the articles and reports out were of interest for several topics, reference slips had to be made showing the number of the folder containing the original cutting. Before the war certain cuttings were forwarded to Inter III and IV for information before they were filed away. Early in the war this practice fell into disuse almost entirely, as both Inter III and IV had formed their own sub-depts concerned with press evaluation. Moreover, Inter III in particular was not inclined to return the cuttings as it wanted to file them with its own documents.

MALE STAFF

44. The male staff of VII. 2 was small and consisted chiefly of men who had not completed their studies. In the beginning, SLI did all the research work himself but in 37, when he became overburdened with other tasks, he handed the sub-dept over to Stefan TITEL. The latter remained in charge until the beginning of 42, when Gustaf PUGLIE took over the sub-dept until its end. PUGLIE was a fairly good linguist and comparatively well versed in political economy, but had no university training or Abitur. The further members, Scharf Dr. Willi LEUTENANT and Gustaf Heinz MUST, were killed on the Eastern front. Another member of the staff, Maschaff TITEL, was hardly more than a filing clerk.

FEMALE STAFF

45. The female staff was more numerous. It consisted of two women in a supervisory capacity: Dr. phil. Hilde HORN, a former student of Journalism, who worked directly under the Referent and was largely responsible for the selection of material, and Ail. Ines LITTEL who worked on the cross-references. They were assisted by four or five women who translated French and English articles. There was also one translator for Swedish. These translators had been mainly recruited from the civilian interpreter schools of HEIDELBERG, LEIPZIG (Luthersches Institut) and BERLIN (LUDWIG SCHULE). The purely mechanical work of cutting and pasting was done by middle-aged women employees of whom there were about twenty-five before the war, and towards the end about fifteen.

EVALUATION

46. The Press Archives remained in LAMM till Mar 43 and were then evacuated partly to PLM in EUREGL and partly to KLSL. The sections which had been in PLM were then, at an unspecified date, again evacuated to KLSL on the 21st.

VALUE OF
MOTIVES
CRITICISM

47. P. states that, as time went on, the Press Archives lost all the importance which SII had originally attached to them. Although they had a certain historical value, they showed, for some years, considerable gaps, since work had been interrupted several times and the methods of collecting had often been changed. For this P. blames SII, who used to take letters of his staff suddenly off their work and put them on to work in which he took an ephemeral interest or which seemed to promise him personal success with his superiors.

VII B - EVALUATION

GENERAL

48. Owing to the fact the sub-depts of VII B were sorely understaffed and the number of fully qualified research workers decreased rapidly. Consequently the scope of their work had to be narrowed considerably, even before the evacuation. The direction (heads of sub-depts) also suffered from SII's despotic and overbearing attitude, which was not conducive to scholarly research.

49. Reorganization of the whole administration of VII B, which took place in Dec 43, dissolved VII B as well as VII B 1 (Lasonic Archives); VII B 2 had been closed down already in 41. As, however, the evacuated material had to be taken care of, and as nearly all employees were classed as more or less unfit for active service, the sub-depts were maintained on a reduced scale. Practically the whole of VII B was then centralized into one single group. All existing sub-depts of VII B were evacuated to KLSL. From Aug 43 onwards P. came into contact with his colleagues only every fortnight, when he went to KLSL for very short periods to see to the library and archives and to settle quarrels among the personnel.

VII B 1: FREEMASONRY

50. The material used by this sub-dept consisted mainly of the Masonic section of the main library, VII B 1. The only Masonic magazine which found its way to VII during the last few years was the Swiss periodical "Alpina" which was obtained through the Cortina SCH. (see para 42). This periodical contained the only information available about international Masonry. Hubert WILKS (P.'s successor as Referent) also collected material for a large work whose publication was planned. This work was to give a thorough and critical account of all international Masonic communities, their history and ideology.

REPORTS ON
WORK

51. Besides his "Alpina" report and his report to the Antic-Masonic League and pamphlets to the Freemasonry, the first editions of which were submitted to him for confidential review and comment on the publication, in particular by the "National Völk" (see para 42), with whom VII had special relations. VII B 1 prepared no uscripts, as did, in a few

REPORTS ON
BOOKS

cases, the Propagandaministerium and the "Dienststelle Rosenberg" (Section, "Überstaatliche Angelegenheiten"). The reports which were asked for by Amt VII (the only forwarded material with which they, through lack of qualified readers, could not deal themselves), were sent on by Amtseifer VII to Ostufaf von LILPENSKI, who was in charge of the sub-dept of Amt III concerned with Literature and the Press. If the Dienststelle Rosenberg requested a report, which happened during P's term of duty only once, this had to be sent to Dienstleiter LILPENSKI. P declares that there was no regular interchange of ideas between Amt VII and either of the above-mentioned departments, which jealously kept themselves aloof.

52. P relates that 80% of the material submitted for scrutiny was absolutely valueless. Consequently Amt VII usually recommended the withdrawal from public sale of material already printed, or non-publication of that which was still in manuscript form. The "works" produced were mainly political trash written by unscrupulous dilettantes, or pure propaganda of the lowest sort which contained no useful information and was not based upon original sources. In many cases, however, Amt III took no notice of Amt VII's recommendations, although in some instances publication could be prevented.

53. The trouble was that Amt III and LILPENSKI in particular did not fully accept Amt VII's objective criteria of judgment. For instance, Propagandaministerium. When VII was approached by the latter for an opinion on a costly second edition of LILPENSKI's "Freemasonry and Jewry in Germany", and on account of its many inaccuracies, advised against it, their recommendation was passed over and the book was reprinted with all its mistakes and appeared on the market.

54. At times, "Memoranda" reached Amt VII from cranks, mystery-writers and professional sensationalists; critical reports on such memoranda were then submitted by the Amt, but were often ignored.

CARD-INDEX
AND LIBRARY

55. The Masonic Referat had at its disposal in the Library the complete membership lists of Lodges in GERMANY and a card-index compiled from this source of information. From this card-index, information was made available on demand to Party or Branches. In general, Freemasons could become members of the Party, but were not allowed to hold official posts. Furthermore, the Referat compiled and issued approximately every two months a summary of information received; this was distributed in 150 copies. This summary was introduced whilst SLA was still in command. Towards the end, the Referat spent much time in setting up the Freemasonry Library at its vacated home (SCHLIESSEL). At the same time Pastor AGOSTINI was made responsible for the Library of "Freemasonry and Jewry", also at SCHLIESSEL. As related in para 21, many Masonic books are shifted to AUTSCH-GALL in 44 for the sole use of ROSENBERG and his assistant RICHTER.

FRENCH MASONRY
INVESTIGATION

56. The Freemasonry Referat was, according to P, one of the few departments of Amt VII which were represented in German-occupied territories. Soon after the fall of FRANCE in 40, Dr. LILPENSKI, who had entered the Referat in 33, became Liaison Officer between Amt VII and the MS PROTECTOR, Graf AGOSTINI. LILPENSKI was sent to AGOSTINI to investigate French Masonic organizations, their history and the extent to which they had penetrated into French public life. He despatched

over

FRENCH MASONRY
INVESTIGATED
(contd)

a number of books and brochures, and, at intervals, long reports which were all signed by MOORE. STUBER was killed in action at the beginning of Sep 44 and his successor at the NS FRAUMSICH was Josef WENZEL who had, until then, been partly employed in the Masonic Archives (VII C 1). He was sent to PARIS in spring 44, and worked at first under STUBER, who introduced him to investigation of Freemasonry and International Jerry.

FRENCH INFORMER,
COSTON

57. It was then that he came into contact with MOORE's chief French informer on Freemasonry, a certain COSTON. After the invasion of FRANCE by the Allied Forces, WENZEL was for a short time employed on general SS duties in BRUNNEN, on which P. can give no further details. When WENZEL returned to G. MOORE and arranged, apparently on his own initiative, for COSTON's move to the REICH. In late autumn 44 COSTON moved to WETS with his family and four of his informers. When P. heard of this move, he contacted at once Hanscheit IV, Graf Gault a Pol WENZEL, asking for instructions. WENZEL replied that he had no interest whatever in COSTON and his Masonic researches, and that P. should keep him. Thereupon P. got into touch with KULMBERGER, and on his orders evacuated COSTON and his entourage with WENZEL in charge to Paris (P. in the REICH-ARCHIV (CSGS 4416/3.10/6463)). Since beginning 45, however, P. lost sight of WENZEL and COSTON. (For COSTON, see STUBER and WENZEL in Appendix 3).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

58. The following publications on the history of Freemasonry were issued under the aegis of Amt VII since 42, and were brought out by the "KOLLEKTIV Verlag":-

- (i) Hubert Dr Hans SCHUCK: "Die älteren Rosenkreuzer", a study of the Rosicrucian movement in GERMANY during the seventeenth century.
- (ii) Dr Adolf KOSCHER: "Freimaurerei und Politik im Zeitalter der Französischen Revolution".
- (iii) Dr Heinz SCHMIDT: "Dasirken der Freimaurerei in GERMANY 1800/57".
- (iv) Dr Hans KOLLEKTIV: "Die Freimaurerei und die europäischen Dynastien".

REMARKS
"KOLLEKTIV"

59. The "KOLLEKTIV Verlag", which was founded as a small publishing firm for Nazi literature about 37/38, was later given the copyright of all publications prepared or recommended by Amt VII. Its director was Josef WENZEL, its manager Josef SCHMIDT, both 100, Nazi. Its only professional reader was P., who emphasizes that the firm was not controlled by the REICH or any of its depts, but exclusively by the SS Verwaltungs- und Wirtschaftamt.

VII B 2 : JESS

60. This sub-dept too made extensive use of VII A 1 and VII A 2, which supplied the basic material for their work. P. admits that he took little interest in the activities of VII B 2, P. owing to the fact that he found it rather difficult to get on with the different, Master Dr Phil SCHMIDT.

REPORTS OF THE

61. Occasionally the report had to report on manuscripts which were submitted for reading by the "Jewish Library", most of which had to be rejected on account of their uninteresting and unsatisfactory quality. It recalls that also, these manuscripts had a mediocre interest by the "Jewish Library" which was not a part of the "Jewish Library" but a part of the "Jewish Library" against its publication.

REPORTS OF THE

62. Furthermore, the report issued every three weeks a summary of the information on the Jewish question. In the first year this summary consisted mainly of extracts from the Jewish press, and in 1934 it was duplicated in about 200 copies and distributed to all 30 branches, the Foreign Office, the Foreign Administration, and the Administrative Office. It was almost unanimously and warmly criticized from the beginning. The US P.O.S., for example, was violently attacked for VII in this regard and for their internal and dispassionate attitude in general.

REPORTS TO
FOREIGN OFFICE

63. In accordance with an agreement between the Foreign Office and the German Foreign Office (Kulturpolitische Abteilung), the report had to supply the Foreign Office with short reports on the Jewish question connected with the Jewish question. In the first year, these reports had to be forwarded via the Foreign Office, and in 1934, the report was noted as liaison with the Foreign Office of the Kulturpolitische Abteilung, which had no particular interest in the intellectual aspect, but only in the fact that he was not affiliated with the report. It therefore was not forwarded to the "Institut für Judenfrage" in Berlin, which was the director of the report, with the US P.O.S.'s creation.

64. The Press summaries and the short reports to the Foreign Office were rather and edited by Zivlongesteller in 1934.

LIBRARY

65. Apart from these activities, the staff of VII 2 had to help maintain the section of the library which it was concerned, a task which became very difficult after the evacuation of the "Jewish Library" to the area of JÜDEISCHEN - 111. For this, the staff of VII 2, Ostur, and as the technical assistant of the library.

LIBRARY

66. All the summaries of VII 2, VII 3, and the least was, chiefly due to the fact that it remained for a long time without a full-time assistant. The first assistant, from 1934, was a part-time figurehead. Of his two research assistants, Ostur, or Ostur, was actually employed in the library. Most of the work was done by Ostur or Ostur, who was a qualified sociological historian. All the work through the most important historical documents and publications on sociological history, to compile a bibliography of the library, and to plan new acquisitions of the library, which was the library. The Press summaries on these topics, which were issued to the branches, the areas of the library, and the Foreign Administration only at long intervals, were not a part of the service. The staff of VII 2, Ostur, and Ostur, was a part-time figurehead. Of his two research assistants, Ostur, or Ostur, was actually employed in the library. Most of the work was done by Ostur or Ostur, who was a qualified sociological historian. All the work through the most important historical documents and publications on sociological history, to compile a bibliography of the library, and to plan new acquisitions of the library, which was the library. The Press summaries on these topics, which were issued to the branches, the areas of the library, and the Foreign Administration only at long intervals, were not a part of the service.

OUTSIDE
OPPOSITION

67. At the time when VII 3 3 was evacuated it was still without plan or programme, and no real results were achieved. This was, in P.'s belief, mainly due to the fact that the campaign against the political churches was really within the sphere of action of Inter III and IV, the Dienststelle KULTUR and the Kultursturm of the NSDAP, all of which were jealous of their prerogatives.

VII 3 4 : MARXISM

INTELLIGENCE OF
THIS SUB-DEPT

68. This sub-dept remained for a long time without a head, after its first referent Gustaf KILBES had followed SLI into the Auswärtige Amt. KILBES encountered difficulties in understanding Marxism as he lacked knowledge of history and economics. On SLI's suggestion he planned a new full-length biography of Karl MARX but never got beyond collecting preliminary material.
69. From 42 onwards Gustaf KILBES was in charge of the referat. He came from the Eastern Front and had only a very superficial knowledge of the subject. He too had to work hard to gain some knowledge of Marxist ideology and Dialectical Materialism. In 44 he was taken ill and remained inactive for many months. Most of the research work, which consisted only in reading and extracting the Marxist Classics and prominent works on Bolshevism, was done by Zivilangestellter Dr phil HILF, who joined VII 3 4 at the end of 43 or the beginning of 44.
70. Contact with day to day topics was only maintained by reading two or three mass Socialist newspapers which were obtained through the Sortiment SEKTOR. Articles in these papers were cut out and filed away according to a special subject index. These files were not handed to the General Press Archives (VII 2 2) but remained with VII 3 4. PW has no recollection of any Asiatic papers being read in this sub-dept, as they were not available through any foreign country and no printed matter came to Amt VII from the Eastern front.

VII 3 5 : LIBERALISM

SCOPE

71. This sub-dept was instituted by SLI so that it might demonstrate the irreconcilable antagonism between Liberalism and the German Nationalist State. It worked on similar lines to VII 3 1 (Protestantism). Later on SLI intended to expand the functions of the sub-dept and to entrust it with the investigation of all political and philosophical ideas throughout modern German history.

RELATIONS WITH
AMT III

72. It was also hoped to write monographs on ideological themes for the use of Amt III, especially III C. At the beginning of 42 the referent of VII 3 5, Stabsrat Dr SCHICK (a former Roman Catholic priest), had preliminary conferences at Amt III, mainly with Stabsrat SCHMIDT and Oberst von KILPINSKI and submitted three voluminous monographs. This cooperation did not, however, last long. According to P., Amt III, which had its own research staff, was not at all impressed by SCHICK's scholarly attitude. It appears that Amt III's dissatisfaction over SCHICK's reports was used as a pretext to attack the whole nature of Amt VII.

- [illegible]

1. The following information was obtained from the above described sources and is being furnished to you for your information and guidance. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be disclosed to any other person without the express written consent of the Bureau of the Census.

79. [redacted] closed box at the bottom of 4) chin.
[redacted] staff, after its first home different
[redacted] detached to [redacted] [redacted], and
the [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] sent to [redacted] as
[redacted]

من خضعت لصدف

76. The following are the three subjects these four individuals have contributed to Special Research at the University of Colorado: (III 2.1), the effects of the Colorado River on the Colorado River of the Colorado River (III 2.2) and the Colorado River of the Colorado River. Of these three subjects, the Colorado River of the Colorado River is the only one which is fairly complete.

[illegible]

73. The first step in the analysis of the material is to find out what the author's main purpose is. This is done by looking at the title, the introduction, and the conclusion. The title usually gives a good indication of the subject, and the introduction and conclusion usually state the author's main purpose. Once the author's main purpose is known, the next step is to find out what evidence the author has used to support his or her claims. This is done by looking at the body of the text, where the author usually presents his or her evidence. The evidence can be in the form of statistics, quotations, or other types of data. Once the evidence is found, the next step is to evaluate it. This is done by asking questions such as: Is the evidence reliable? Is it relevant? Does it support the author's claims? Once the evidence has been evaluated, the final step is to write a summary of the author's main points. This is done by putting together a list of the author's main points and then writing a paragraph that summarizes them.

5227

[illegible]

1872-

GE-50, (TIN)

30. When P. took charge most of the archives were stored in the cellar of the building at Esor Strasse 12 and papers and documents of heterogeneous papers. The reconstruction of the individual archives had partly to be done by tracing the old numerical reference marks and marginal losses, which took much time. By the beginning of 41, however, the archives had been roughly re-sorted according to Lodges. After this rough sorting, a more careful sifting was to follow. Some indexing was attempted for the archives of a few Lodges, but this had to be abandoned owing to the great size of the archives which dated from 1757 to 1933. In some instances the old or Lodges had their own indices.

107-5

31. It was a serious drawback that the archives had to be moved a four times. At the end of 33 they were moved to Esor Strasse and at the beginning of 42 back to Esor Strasse. Each move interrupted cataloguing and research work for about six months. Then in the middle of 43 the archives were moved to 11, 12, 13, 14, near 11, 12, 13, 14, and in spring 44 to 11, 12, 13, 14, near 11, 12, 13, 14. From summer 33 onwards, P. was entrusted with procuring material from the archives for the development of a German Encyclopedia which was planned by G. and little time to spare for this task owing to the moves.

OE-14, (OCU-1475)

32. Apart from purely Masonic documents, the archives contained the entire registry of the dissolved "Zentralverein der Grossen Staatsbürger und Jüdischen Glaubens" and the records of the "Deutscher Vaterländische Front". The latter were in a particularly poor state of preservation. There were also Marxist documents which had been confiscated by the SD and Gestapo. Due to lack of staff and personnel, all these masses of documents were never examined nor even shelved.

CONSULTATION OF 107-5

33. The Masonic archives were hardly ever used by outsiders, though in 42 the Professor of Medieval History at Göttingen University, Dr. Arco Ernst SCHULZ, a non-Nazi, was asked for a short time to assist to complete some genealogical studies on his own Masonic ancestors for a book entitled "Masonen, Deutschland und die Welt" which appeared in 43. Some use of the archives was made by the staff of VII 5, in particular those who were engaged upon actual research work. Sometimes genealogical queries addressed to German public archives were passed on to the G. but only in a few cases could the required information be furnished.

107-5, (TIN) 107-5, (TIN)

34. At the end of the shelves for the Masonic archives were made with great difficulty owing to the lack of wood. The records of the "Zentralverein" and the "Vaterländische Front" as well as the Marxist documents remained in wooden boxes which were never opened. There were also a number of unopened chests containing books which had gone to 107-5, (TIN) by mistake instead of to the chests in the G. owing to the chaotic and poor conditions. There was also at 107-5, (TIN) a collection of paper cuttings which had been sent to a collector, Herr G. of 107-5, (TIN), for inclusion in a book planned to incorporate it into the new German Encyclopedia (VII 5, 2).

III C 2 : 1. 1. 1.

35. In 1937 or 1938, the 30-nuptant an extensive collection of Masonic objects. At first this collection was kept by the 30-nuptant, who, later on, transferred it back to the Masonry. In 1938, the 30-nuptant transferred this collection to the 30-nuptant for the collection of the 30-nuptant.

III C 2 : 1. 1. 2.

36. In 1937 or 1938, the 30-nuptant transferred into the museum a number of objects which were taken from the 30-nuptant. These objects, including signs and other Masonic vestments and symbols, were taken from the 30-nuptant and exhibited the entire collection of the 30-nuptant, which had nine degrees. Another room contained various objects of artistic and symbolic interest, as well as historical documents. The collection was not open to the public, but rather in a display in other museums, such as that in the 30-nuptant.

III C 2 : 1. 1. 3.

37. The collection of the 30-nuptant was not open to the public, but rather in a display in other museums, such as that in the 30-nuptant. The collection was not open to the public, but rather in a display in other museums, such as that in the 30-nuptant.

III C 2 : 1. 1. 4.

38. The collection of the 30-nuptant was not open to the public, but rather in a display in other museums, such as that in the 30-nuptant. The collection was not open to the public, but rather in a display in other museums, such as that in the 30-nuptant.

III C 2 : 1. 1. 5.

39. The collection of the 30-nuptant was not open to the public, but rather in a display in other museums, such as that in the 30-nuptant. The collection was not open to the public, but rather in a display in other museums, such as that in the 30-nuptant.

III C 2 : 1. 1. 6.

40. The collection of the 30-nuptant was not open to the public, but rather in a display in other museums, such as that in the 30-nuptant. The collection was not open to the public, but rather in a display in other museums, such as that in the 30-nuptant.

91. The original purpose was to trace the influence of the Catholic Church on late mediaeval and early modern literature. This task called for an extensive examination of unpublished manuscript documents and voluminous abstracts from the printed literature. The members of the research group set out to visit all public and, as far as possible, private archives throughout GERMANY and AUSTRIA and to extract administrative and judicial records, mainly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Of large sections of these original sources photostat copies were made on the spot. The copies were then transcribed and the results noted in brief on special forms, which were then arranged geographically. The staff had also to read and extract books, pamphlets and articles contained in historical and folklore periodicals. All available literature was purchased in second-hand bookshops and collected in a special library, which formed a section in the main library (VII A 1). Photostat copies were also made from publications which had to be borrowed from other libraries. Apart from this, a card-index of all titles of books and articles was compiled, to serve as the basis for a historical bibliography of literature to be edited by Unit VII after the war.

**INDIVIDUAL
IDENTITY**

92. Apart from the routine work of collecting, extracting and copying, most of the staff were allotted special themes for independent research, the result of which was to be published in a series of treatises. Only LEVIN's treatise ever reached the stage of printing. He intended to use it to obtain a lectureship in Historical Folklore at MÜNCHEN University, where he submitted it in typscript to Professor von and Professor Karl HOFFER.

OUTCOMES OF INTERVIEW

95. As time went on, the more serious contributors like LeVill and Aldrich were unable to reconcile their results with JJA's preconceptions. The evidence collected proved that it was by no means only the Catholic Church that destroyed the heritage of old magical usages and popular beliefs. It was found that in Protestant territories trials for witchcraft took place throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and that the secular jurisdiction took a strong line in the prosecution of sorcerers and witches. The eventual recognition of these facts shattered the whole system of research in VII C J. LeVill openly declared that the methods had to be changed completely if any satisfactory results were to be expected, and he turned to an impartial analysis of the historical and ethnographical roots of magic as practiced by the Germanic tribes.

9. It was only natural that this way of research was not applauded by the ARJL. One of the most influential opponents of the "H" (Huxen) sub-dept was the Attaché III, CHEN HOUK, who was (PA assured) kept informed about its work by SIL and SPANGLER.

THE END

95. VII C J was evacuated to JMWLSLRS in 1943, where most of its material and its section of the library remained until Jan 45. Meanwhile, in autumn 44 it had ceased its function as an independent sub-sept. During Jan 45 the more important material was transported to DRUSDA, whence it was to be moved to another place of safety in Central GARDIA. It was, however, burnt during the heavy air raids on midtown in Feb 45.

C. MISCELLANEOUS

PROJECTED REFERENCE SERVICE (VII - 3)

96. When Unit VII was set up at the beginning of 42, it was planned to form a separate sub-dept called VII - 3, which was to serve as a general reference centre. It was to contain all reference works such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks and some periodicals so far as they were non-technical (e.g. literary, cultural and other magazines). Stubaf BUKHSTADT and Ostuf HUCHS were to be in charge of it. This sub-dept never materialised, as it was thought inconvenient that the research staff should have to consult books of reference outside the library. VII - 3 existed on paper only until the end of 42 or beginning of 43, when it was struck off the establishment.

PROJECTED DEPT VII - 2

97. At about the time of the outbreak of war, SIK planned to form a separate group 'D' concerned with the study of foreign countries. This scheme, however, had to be dropped in its preliminary stages owing to the lack of qualified personnel. SIK had intended to put Stubaf HUCHS in charge of the group, but HUCHS as well as Ostuf BUKHSTADT, the only other member of Unit VII who seemed to be qualified, were soon transferred to Unit VI. SIK does not remember any particular work being done by either of them; he only met them in the library where they sat reading or came to borrow books.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

98. This, the Geschäftsstelle, was the central administrative office, dealing with questions concerning personnel, pay and allowances. It registered all incoming and outgoing correspondence and arranged for the internal distribution of all books and periodicals sent to Unit VII. It also served as a pool for typists and messengers. The officer in charge was Ostuf HUCHS, whose chief clerks were Henschke ALER, Henschke ALER, Henschke ALER and HUCHS.
99. Under the Geschäftsstelle came also a small printing office, a bookbinding workshop and a photographic laboratory. The printing office represented an 'idée fixe' of SIK's, who had originally hoped that all publications of Unit VII could be printed there. When this proved impossible, partly because the equipment placed at the disposal of Unit VII was quite insufficient, and still more because the publishing and printing of books by the office would have constituted an infringement of the German Copyright Act, an agreement was reached with the 'Verlag' (see page 59). The printing office then produced only reference slips for the Press Archives, index cards for Unit I and II, and press mark labels for the library, as well as administrative forms. Occasionally it printed

over

the reports of VII 3.1 and VII 3.2. The bookbinders' shop only served the library, and the photographic laboratory was set up solely for the use of VII C 3.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN OFFICES

100. Apart from the submission of reports by VII 3.1 and VII 3.2 to Alexander SCHULZ (see above, para 63), there was no real liaison between the German Foreign Office and Unit VII. After SIA had left the GSI, KULTERBRUNNER instructed P. to send these reports to SIA also, who, in return, promised to put Unit VII on the distribution list of pamphlets and brochures produced by the Kulturpolitische Abteilung of the Foreign Office. P., however, remembers only two instances of such material being received through SIA. SIA demanded several times that sections of the Press Archives should be photostated for the Foreign Office, whose own press archives had been burnt. P. relates that, on principle, he never took any notice of SIA's demand, partly because he refused to take orders from SIA after the latter's departure, and partly because the fulfillment of SIA's request would have entailed asking KULTERBRUNNER's permission, which he did not want to do.

RELATIONS WITH PROPAGANDAMINISTERIUM

101. Relations with the Propagandaministerium were very loose and consisted, apart from the occasional dispatch of short reports, only in some conferences with Gustaf HEINRICHSDORF (see para 25), who was first referent for literary matters, and later in the Ministerbüro of the Propagandaministerium. HEINRICHSDORF was engaged in some research on nineteenth century Freemasonry.
102. P. negotiated with HEINRICHSDORF about four or five times. The matters discussed were the procurement of books for HEINRICHSDORF's studies, the suppression of a valueless book on freemasonry and the allotment of paper to the "NORDLAND Verlag". Gustaf SCHULZ, the manager of that concern, had at the same time applied to the Propagandaministerium for paper via Unit I.1, where Staf SPANGLER and Ostuf von KUNZENDORF acted as liaison officers between the GSI and the Propagandaministerium.

UNIT VII REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

103. P. denies that Unit VII maintained any agents or emissaries in foreign countries or occupied territories. A few members of the staff were, during his term of office, detached from Unit VII and sent on special duties to various jobs. When a member of Unit VII was detached for temporary or permanent duties abroad, he was usually struck off the strength of Unit VII though not of the GSI, which remained his "Heimat-Organisation". There was, as a rule, no possibility of claiming

- 21 -

a former member of Amt VII sent abroad, not even upon his return, when it had to be left to MULLENBERGER and the general management of the RGH to decide about his allocation and future employment.

104. On members of Amt VII detached to various SdS in occupied territories, see Appendix 3, under ALTMANN; FICHTNER, LEHRINGER, MULLER, POSCH, REISSMANN, ROTHKE, STUCKER, and WENZEL.

G.S.D.I.C.(U.K.)

13 Sep 45

DISTRIBUTION

H.I.19a	War Office	(110 copies)
N.I.D.	Admiralty	(4 copies)
G.S.D.I.(K)	Air Ministry	(6 copies)

4. 7. 11.

Page 2 of 2

Wick
Fick
End 15918

REF ID: A1

Sheet 2

Aug 41 Promoted SS Stabsf.

Jun 41 Tour of inspection to GREECE and YUGOSLAVIA.

Autumn 41 Collaborated with "HORNOLD-Verlag" in the publication of books on Freemasonry, etc. Became co-editor of the series "Quellen und Darstellungen zur Freimaurerei" ("Sources and Monographs on Freemasonry"), also reader for "HORNOLD-Verlag".

42 Took over Dept. VII C.

6 Aug 42 Birth of a son.

End 42 Promoted SS Oststabsf.

Apr 43 Appointed Acting Leiter of Amt VII under the pretext that, owing to the war situation and the minor importance of Amt VII, no new Leiter could be appointed.

43 - 45 Supervised evacuation of Library and Archives to places of safety in the SUDETENLAND, owing to increased Allied air attacks.

15 Apr 45 Posted as temporary, pending transfer to Waffen SS.

4 May 45 Reported at FLEISCHBERG and released from duty by Amtschef I, RSHA.

7 - 21 May 45 Served as Zellenwächter in WESTERFELD and SIEBERLICHEN.

21 May 45 Captured at WESTERFELD.

C.S.M.I.C. (U.S.)

27 Sep 45

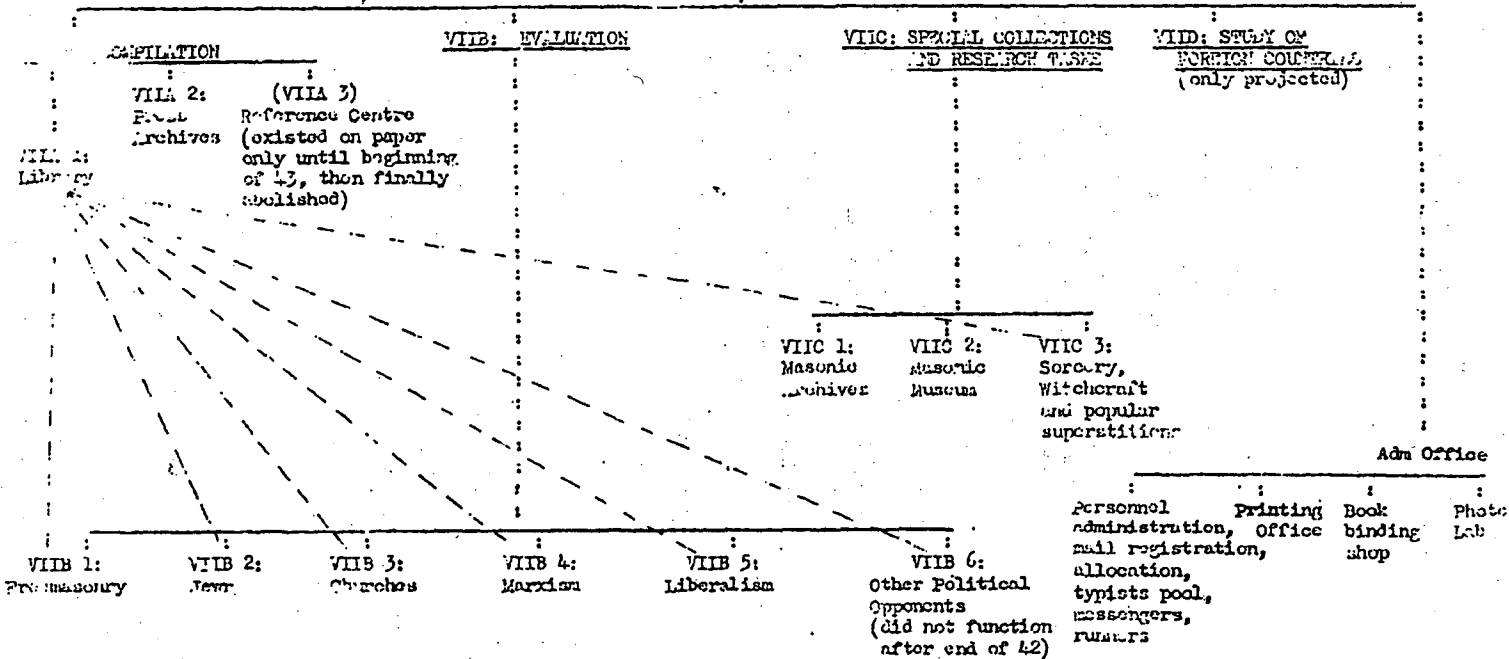
APPENDIX 2

RS14 - 125 VII

Antschef: Acting Leiter:
Auftrag Dr Paul MITTEL (En)

SECRET

S.I.R. 1753



100.0.0.0. (C.1.1)
13 Sep 45

SECRET
3.1.1.1. 17.3

APPENDIX A

PERSONNEL

1. (Haupt Dr. phil. Heinz WILHELM)
Dr. phil. 1911
Leave Ted with
Ant VII B.2 of
The RSHA in
Germany.
Referent VII B 2 (Jury).
Age about 42, height 1.7 m, dark hair, blue eyes, shortish build and somewhat stout.
He has his own apartment in Berlin and is well known in the circle of the German literary and scientific community. He has intended to go to the University of Berlin to study Law and Economics and is a member of the German Academy of Sciences. He is a member of the German Academy of Sciences and is a member of the German Academy of Sciences.
2. (Haupt Dr. phil. WILHELM)
Dr. phil. 1911
Leave Ted with
Ant VII B.2 of
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Germany.
Referent VII B 2 (Jury).
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Dr. phil. 1911
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5. (Haupt Dr. phil. WILHELM)
Dr. phil. 1911
Leave Ted with
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The RSHA in
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Referent VII B 2 (Jury).
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6. (Haupt Dr. phil. WILHELM)
Dr. phil. 1911
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Referent VII B 2 (Jury).
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7. (Haupt Dr. phil. WILHELM)
Dr. phil. 1911
Leave Ted with
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Referent VII B 2 (Jury).
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8. (Haupt Dr. phil. WILHELM)
Dr. phil. 1911
Leave Ted with
Ant VII B.2 of
The RSHA in
Germany.
Referent VII B 2 (Jury).
Age about 42, height 1.7 m, dark hair, blue eyes, shortish build and somewhat stout.
He has his own apartment in Berlin and is well known in the circle of the German literary and scientific community. He has intended to go to the University of Berlin to study Law and Economics and is a member of the German Academy of Sciences. He is a member of the German Academy of Sciences and is a member of the German Academy of Sciences.

1. (Stute) Kar. H. UR ESTER

DOB: 1914
ACTING
COMMITTEE
ACTING
THE
A

different VII. I had the following:
Age about 36, height 5'6", fair complexion, small face, blue eyes,
bald, heavy lined eyes. He had a small mole on the ear, but
later shaved it off. He had a few freckles on his face and
in his neck. Strong semi-SD. He was a well-read librarian and not
very intelligent. He was a member of the Social and Cultural
League, a member of the University of the Pacific, Prof. Dr. PETER,
BRIAN, Dr. PETER, the English and the pro-British attitude
(he is married to an Australian English, in P's opinion, have
been influenced by PETER's political views).

10. (Fru) Argon ^H C. SPER

Age 28, height 5'6", dark eyes, fair hair.
 Jordan I. VII. 1 (Library, under Oscar ROCKEL, IV), 1st
 volume and index of last 10 books. Not a member of the
 Party. Connected with Amt VII A-1 of the RSNA
in Germany.

Ct: Germany 11. (Hatch: C): retired "DUCHE" 11

Deb. C. 1408
Connected with Ant.
Unit B-5 of the
NSA in Germany

12. (f'ru) B'KAW

Feb. 1940
 C. Germany
 Ex. Female
 Discovered with Ant.
 on 4 of the
 RSH in Germany

Age about 1. Height about 1.7 m. Dark hair, dark eyes, attractive.
 Worked in VII A 4 (Library), collecting Marxist literature.
 Experienced in literary work. Quiet and unobtrusive. Ed thinks
 she was a member of the Party, but is not quite sure.

13. (C) Prof. Dr. Phil. ECKSTEIN

DOB: 1914 DATE OF ENTRY: 1938
1st Germany Assistant Professor, 1938-40
Assistant to Professor
Professor in Chem.
in Amer. in AB
of the BSHA in
Germany.

Assistant Professor, 1938-40
 age 35 to 40, height 5' 10", dark hair, oval face, dark eyes,
 dark eyebrows, dark hair combed forward over ears. Qualified
 historian, good speaker. Dr. HANS KIESEL of LEIPZIG
 University, sufficient to admit. Old Party member, but not a
 fanatic.

14. (Stibaf) Erich EHLERS

Oct. C. 1910
connected with Party
in 1936
and the (remains)
ending of the Abwehr

Relevant VII-1 (Prisoner).
Age 35, height 1.8 m., well built, oval face, blue-gray eyes,
wears glasses, brown hair.
Originally employed in Central tailing II/1 (Political opponents).
Since 39 employed in East VII. Old Party member. Though he
criticized Reich at the time, he remained 100% Nazi. Very
talkative, good nature.

45 541 544 27

19. Frl EHLERT
Age 29, height 4' 11", red hair, brown eyes, fair skin.
Shortness-temper. did recent in a long and ad eff of
(ouch) it taste.

of "Gentle" Breeze

16. (Ost) Karl ENGEL, 26
 Lit. Germany
 Dob: 1940
born in 1940
April 11, 1940
1940, 1941, 1942, 1943

DoB c. 1904
Citizenship German
Worked as VII... (illegible) as Technical Assistant, looking after departmental books, until mid-43. Then posted in Germany until 1943.
Then posted to go to Eastern Front.

20. (Hastur) Karl August POCKL
Dob C. 1910 Referent VII - 2 (Press Archives).
Cit. Germany Age 36; height 5.82 m, slim; hair, iron black; blue eyes
Connected with Fair build, speaks German with slight
and studied German literature and political economy but could not
and speak it well; he had no "literary" turned anti-Nazi and
the RSHA in Germany openly criticized the regime. Good worker.

22. Qsturb Member of ITSCI!
Connected with
Appt. of the BSA
to Germany.
 Held a leading position in Unit VI and was never transferred to Unit VII, but frequently interfered with the business of other Dept., claiming that he acted on ALTENBERGER's orders whose confidence he apparently enjoyed (see paras 17 to 23) for his special reasons. According to EC, most unbalanced nature, hypocritical, he refused to believe in circling. A half-wit and incurable busybody.

2. (Ustuf): ans Malt
Dub.c 1910 2. 35, height 1.5 m, stout build, round head, full face,
ENIG Germany greyish skin, eyes dark in.
acc. Baubkinder Still a technician. No share of the 1. blinders at ship, also
Connected with the and constant in III 2.4 (Mussie archives). 1. blind
Ant III C-1 of The 1. thought sig. SHA in Germany

25. (Stubel) Lieht RARE

Jul. C 1903
City, New York
Employed by the SD
until 1940, then transfer
to AME Ch of the RSHA.
Former Bureau Chief
Priest.

[illegible]

Dob 01910 26 (S)
Cit: Germany
Employed in Amt
VII of RSHA until
1938. Transferred
to Amt VII.

26. (Student) Carl Lass

[illegible]

Feb. 1, 1900
 U.S. Germany
 Worked as research
 assistant in in
 Ann - M. B. 2 of
 the B. 3/4 in Germany

27. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH} + \text{H}_2$

[illegible]

Cit. Bureau re: (Kaiser Dr) Phil. LA 7-10-33 RF

Doc. C-1408 - 1947 - Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

... was 17. Not born 1771, oval face, long eyes, brown hair. Suffered from rheumatism, very nervous like that. Called, this to the attention of the lot, Editor of the "Deutschland für Politik", and then of Hill's.

2. Est:
Cit. Germany
DOB 2/17/11
Leader (Professor) of
CPWT BU R4 of
The RSHA Laboratory

2. Budgetary Accounting

2. POLYMERIZATION

Refer to VII-1, paragraph 1.

Age 12, sex M, 1.76 m, 50 kg. Height, 1.76 m, weight, 50 kg. Age 12, sex M, 1.76 m, 50 kg. Height, 1.76 m, weight, 50 kg.

Student of the 1st grade, 1st class. The student is from the 1st grade, 1st class. The student is from the 1st grade, 1st class.

until 12. Then the student is from the 1st grade, 1st class. The student is from the 1st grade, 1st class.

The student is from the 1st grade, 1st class. The student is from the 1st grade, 1st class. The student is from the 1st grade, 1st class.

the student is from the 1st grade, 1st class. The student is from the 1st grade, 1st class. The student is from the 1st grade, 1st class.

the student is from the 1st grade, 1st class. The student is from the 1st grade, 1st class. The student is from the 1st grade, 1st class.

Dub C. 1912
 CH: Germany
 cc - Art. H. Stein

[illegible]

1. Barry, J. J.
 Research Assistant, U.S. AIR FORCE, Wright (Army) Co.
 age 35, born 1906, and his wife, Catherine, age 32,
 one daughter, age 10, are fair.
 Civilian. Since 1940.
 1. Barry, J. J. and Barry, J. J. and Barry, J. J.
 age 35, born 1906, and his wife, Catherine, age 32,
 one daughter, age 10, are fair.
 Civilian. Since 1940.
 1. Barry, J. J. and Barry, J. J. and Barry, J. J.
 age 35, born 1906, and his wife, Catherine, age 32,
 one daughter, age 10, are fair.
 Civilian. Since 1940.

Nov 21
Cit Group

1. *Chlorophyll a*

AFPE DIX 3
(Sheet 5)

Assistant- leader of Unit VII H2 of
The BSHA in Georgia.

DOB C. 1918
Lil Germany
Gay - Female

1st Germany
Date: 5/19/11
Connected with Amer
ICE of the KSLA in
Germany

col. 12. (Ostrich) ...
Age of col. 12, ...
eyes, ...

Silk: 100 yds. 77

1902

Age 7, height 1.10 m, very slender figure, long face, dark hair, blue eyes.

On 10-11-1954, he was taken to the U.S. Navy Hospital, Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, for treatment of his heart condition. He remained in the hospital until 12-1-1954, when he was discharged.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

3. The "Kriegsgefangene" (War Prisoners) - This group consists of all prisoners of war who were captured during the war and who were held in German custody. They were often used for forced labor and were often treated harshly. The group was divided into several sub-groups, including "Kriegsgefangene der Wehrmacht" (War Prisoners of the Wehrmacht), "Kriegsgefangene der Luftwaffe" (War Prisoners of the Luftwaffe), and "Kriegsgefangene der Marine" (War Prisoners of the Navy).

[illegible]

1. The first 16 years of the 20th century were characterized by a period of rapid growth and expansion. The United States emerged as a major world power, and its influence was felt in many parts of the world. This was due to a combination of factors, including technological advances, economic growth, and military expansion.

Figure 1: A schematic diagram of a 1D lattice chain. The chain consists of a series of sites connected by horizontal bonds. A central site is highlighted with a thick vertical line. To the left of this central site, there is a dashed line indicating a boundary or a specific region. The diagram is labeled with '1D' and 'chain'.

2-1-12

1. The first of the three main parts of the report is a description of the work done during the year. This is followed by a summary of the results of the work, and finally a discussion of the work and its significance.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the work done during the year. This is followed by a summary of the results of the work, and finally a discussion of the work and its significance.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the work done during the year. This is followed by a summary of the results of the work, and finally a discussion of the work and its significance.

4. The fourth part of the report is a description of the work done during the year. This is followed by a summary of the results of the work, and finally a discussion of the work and its significance.

5. The fifth part of the report is a description of the work done during the year. This is followed by a summary of the results of the work, and finally a discussion of the work and its significance.

56. P.W.L.:

57. Catalpa bignonioides

51. ଅନୁରାଗ

5. John Wayne PROCTOR, aka J. W. Proctor

CC. 10 in. SEATTLE

6. (Hess) Paul WEISS, JR.

52. / Strabag, Inc. v. C. G. A.

[illegible]

4-22-2011

- [Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]*

Ami VII B 1 (from page 1) is a phonetic library; finally worked out a catalogue of the phonetic library. University scholar. Good worker, but pessimistic. Not a convinced Marxist, but... No relation to Student Union HIGH (42)

- Citric acid

age about 40, height 5'6". Slim build, oval face, blue-gray
eyes, no glasses, brown hair.
Civilian Research Institute in W.C.S. Since 30 in
1978 (E. Public Education). An internationalist and
propagated U.S. XXXX in 1978, but finally turned completely
anti-Nazi. Not a member. Uncertain disposition,
at a critical time. Good character, but somewhat petty.
See also page 30 and 73.

- 25/2/11

Deputy Director of VI in DC. [redacted]
Age 30, height 1.76 m., slender build, blue-grey eyes, fair
hair. Former student of Journalism and friend of SIX's.
Met at VI in [redacted], his last capacity not known.

Historian, working since 1935 in Schrifttumstelle LEIZIG, then, 30 to 35 in the Central-Abteilung I/3, and then went to JOHANNESBURG to work in the history of a Secondary School. Former member of the KPD, 1937, later joined the army as Oberleutnant. Killed at the front near GURSK, 44 (see para 58).

- 82 Oct 20 1910
11 2/10

Age 36, height 1.76 m, slender build, long face, gray-blue hair, brown eyes. Hungarian research assistant in VII B 2. Returned to Hungary in late July or the 6th PARIS. Then returned to Berlin to VII B 2. In Oct 44 detached to the B.D. HUNGARY to contact the Hungarian Institute for the Investigation of "Energy" and to report to unit VII. Returned about beginning of Dec 44 and brought with him three Hungarian experts on Jews. P. has never met these three Hungarians and does not visit their homes. He only heard that they were eventually brought to a village near FENYVES where Gustaf ENZEL (qv) was held in custody of them. Further events of RÖHM and the three are plans unknown.

- 100-443887-1

Age about 32, height 1.80 m, slim build, oval face, grey eyes, grey hair, thin hair.

From 1944-45 B. was head coach assistant, but was transferred to the club at about the beginning of 42. As a pupil of SKM he was a basketball player. He finished the football school in 1941 and went to work, changing not to the Nazi

- *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1934, 102, 1031.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second of these is the fact that the
3. third of these is the fact that the
4. fourth of these is the fact that the
5. fifth of these is the fact that the
6. sixth of these is the fact that the
7. seventh of these is the fact that the
8. eighth of these is the fact that the
9. ninth of these is the fact that the
10. tenth of these is the fact that the

SECRET

EXHIBIT 3
(Sheet 4)

70. Ernst Wilhelm von SCHULZ
Age SIX. (See part 1)

71. Stefan von Schiller SCHILLER

(Refer to VII 9 1 (Schiller))

Age 50, height 1.85 m, dark hair, blue eyes, wears glasses, grey hair. Formerly a Catholic priest. Assistant lecturer in cultural history at Technische Hochschule "Hans Carl" MARIN. Dismissed from office, very quiet, completely disillusioned. (See part 70 and 71)

72. SCHILLER

Age 46, height 1.85 m, dark hair, blue eyes. Civilian employee, technician, works in the Office.

73. SS-Unterschiedler SCHILLER

Age 46, height 1.65 m, short, rather slight figure, dark eyes, dark hair. Orderly and cheerful for personal office.

74. Geleitler I R SCHILLER

In charge of Press Section, in the Kulturpolitische Abteilung, Foreign Office (Assistant SCHILLER). Age 50, height 1.85 m, stocky build, dark hair, grey eyes, wears glasses, wears dark hair. Dismissed from office in 1933. (See part 70 and 71) "Dirigents" under SS. (See part 70 and 71) (See part VII 9 2 on the Jewish question and the German question at VII and the Foreign Office, too, for further details see part 73, 74 and 75)

75. Arthur Schiller

Age 46, height 1.65 m, slender build, dark hair, blue eyes, brown hair. Employee in the Press Section and publishing books. Had studied German and history, but not graduated. Study character good worker but slow. (See part 70 and 71) (See part VII 9 2 on the Jewish question and the German question at VII and the Foreign Office, too, for further details see part 73, 74 and 75)

76. Carl Schiller

Age 48, height 1.82 m, dark hair, blue eyes, wears glasses, dark hair, dark hair. (See part 70 and 71) (See part VII 9 2 on the Jewish question and the German question at VII and the Foreign Office, too, for further details see part 73, 74 and 75)

77. Gregor SCHILLER-BOETTCHER

Age about 65, height about 1.80 m, dark hair, greyish-blue eyes, grey hair, mustache, points, dark hair, lips, lips. (See part 70 and 71) (See part VII 9 2 on the Jewish question and the German question at VII and the Foreign Office, too, for further details see part 73, 74 and 75)

SECRET

EXHIBIT 3
(Sheet 44)

78. (Brigade Professor Dr. phil. phil. phil. phil.)

Age 37, height 1.76 m, slim, athletic build, full round face, blue-grey eyes, dark hair, very dark, light brown hair, ears stick out, ~~dark hair, light brown hair, ears stick out~~

Came from the old German Empire, had to earn his living in order to be able to study journalism and political science at the University of Berlin. He was a pupil of Prof. Dr. KRIEGER. Graduated in 35 as Dr. phil. with a thesis of mediocre scholarship entitled, "The political struggle as reflected in the daily press". He took part in the Students' Movement and was friendly with the then Reichsminister Dr. Gustav Adolf SCHREIER, through whom, probably, he got in contact with SEDWICH. Shortly after leaving the University, he entered the SD as a deputy and at first was placed in charge of the SD in the city. In late autumn 35 he took over the leadership of the SD in the city. In 1936, at the beginning of 37 he was appointed Zentralteilungsleiter of 2. I/3 (Literature and Foreign). In the course of 37 he was also given the Zentralteilungsleiter II/1 (Information Service in political opposition) and II/2 (Kultur- und Lebensgebiete). In 1939, upon reorganization of the SD, he handed Zentralteilungsleiter II/2 over to GILBERT, who had much more confidence in SIX. On the whole SIX remained on the terms with GILBERT and their relations only improved slightly after SIX had left the SD. In P.'s opinion GILBERT could never get on with SIX, as he is a Referent of II/2, and SIX's superior. He appointed himself II (later VII) later in 39 as a deputy in the SD and over Zentralteilungsleiter II/1 partly to act IV (Foreign), partly to act VI (SD Ausland). Since 36, Assistant Manager in Journalism at the KUNIGSBERG University, which post he held until 38. He submitted proposals for founding a faculty for the study of foreign countries at the Hochschule für Politik (BERLIN University) and an "Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut". P. presumes that an agreement was reached between SIX and the Minister for Education, Dr. KITT, because late in 38 SIX was appointed Director or extraordinary of foreign studies at the Hochschule für Politik and Professor and President of the "Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut". From 1939 onwards he received SS training and was promoted to the rank of SS. He was then called by RIESENFELD to the Foreign Office and appointed to the Sonderklasse and head of the Kulturpolitische Abteilung. After SIX's departure from the SD he took almost no interest in its further activities and development. P. has very rarely seen him since. SIX is a practical man and he is not the type that can be converted. He may become aware of his own mistakes but he could never admit them. In P.'s opinion he is one of those who compensate their inferiority-complex by a self-assured and boastful demeanor. He is tyrannical over his staff wherever possible, though he usually protects those who enjoyed his special confidence and was not unduly giving. He is a good deal of fun, if unprovoked, but at the beginning he has little respect for scholarly research, in which he is still too "intellectual" for a LEHRSTUHL's liking. After his appointment as Professor, however, he showed more of the typical academic. In conversation he is quite capable of being quite intelligent and frequently gets to the point. He is a very good listener, and in his private life he is a very good husband and father. He is a very good listener, and in his private life he is a very good husband and father. He is a very good listener, and in his private life he is a very good husband and father.

RECEIVED
JAN 2 1934

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

Group leader of the Culture League
Part III of the KSHR was heard by
Part 2 (Kendall/Harvey) 2/3 in 1934

RECEIVED
JAN 2 1934

SECRET

P. ENDIX 3
(Sheet 13)

87. Fri TUBSKE

Age 35, height about 1.76 m., slim figure, oval face, blue eyes, brown hair, unattractive.
Cataloguer of Jewish literature in VII B 1 (Library).
Probably not a Party member. Politically indifferent.

88. Fri Ursula VETTER

Age 30, height about 1.60 m., thickset, oval face, blue eyes, brown hair. Shorthand typist in VII B 1. Diligent, good character, probably not a Party member.

89. Rottfu VOGL

Age 36, height 1.68 m., stout figure, oval face, greyish-blue eyes, fair hair.
Office runner, driver and caretaker.

90. (Outur) Alfred WAGNER

Age 35, height 1.76 m., slender build, greyish-blue eyes, brown hair. Formerly a commercial clerk. Joined the SD Hauptamt about mid-35. Employed in the Hirschfeld sub-dept long before it became VII C 3, but subsequently worked in several other depts, 135 in the Main Office on pay matters. Detached to SD Pz 1, in spring 44, to assist STUBER (Cv.), in the latter's investigations on French prisoners, but was, upon the Allied Invasion, detailed for general SD duties. After STUBER's death he was ordered to take charge of COSTON (see para 57). It was his special task to supervise COSTON and his entourage and to prevent any unwanted literary activity on their part. Old Party member, talkative and boastful, very forgetful owing to a head injury received in political brawling before 33.

91. Ustur Philipp WILMS

Age 32, height 1.68 m., slender build, oval face, grey eyes, brown hair. Technical assistant in VII B 2 (Library). Professional typesetter. Diligent but of limited ability, frequent. Not an old Party member or a fanatical Nazi.